

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY MAY 3

THE MAN OF THE HOUR.

Sheriff W. P. Jarrett last evening proved himself again equal to an emergency. The Russians came to the police station looking for trouble, and they got it. The sheriff first warned the assembled rioters that they must obey the law of the Territory, and that he was present to see that they did. They hooted him.

He ordered them to disperse, stating that nothing could be accomplished by them through their presence as a mob before the station. They defied him and refused to move on.

Having exhausted every peaceable means to bring them to their senses, he adopted the only other course open to him. He ordered his men to disperse the mob and personally led the charge.

It is certain that the Russians know more this morning than they knew yesterday morning. For once they were treated exactly as they deserved and for once they found someone who would not stand and talk but who would act.

It is not pleasant to see or hear of men being beaten with clubs, but it is refreshing to know that we have in Honolulu a man ready to do the clubbing when it is necessary. Sheriff Jarrett has proved himself to be the man of the hour.

"NERVOUS" PROHIBITIONISTS.

If the Bulletin is reprinting the text of the senate committee hearings on the Curtis Bill as a part of what they may be paid for by the Liquor Dealer's Association, they are flimflamming their supposed employers; if the Bulletin is printing the matter as news, it is flimflamming its readers, because the matter has already been published in full in Honolulu three months ago. Hence its announcement yesterday that the prohibitionists were displaying nervousness over it can only be taken as a bit of the unconscious humor that makes that paper appear so deliciously amusing.

On January 12, The Advertiser printed the first report of the appearance of Mr. Woolley and Dr. Dinwiddie before the senate committee. On February 1, we published the first of the Congressional Record's reports of that meeting, continuing this report in the issues of February 2, 3, 4 and 8. These are the addresses now being printed as something very special in the current issues of the Bulletin, over which The Advertiser and the prohibitionists are getting "nervous".

On March 24 The Advertiser printed what the Bulletin may discover sometime next month, the address of Mr. Woolley before the senate committee, which this paper designated at the time as "Possibly the clearest and plainest exposition of the present status of the Hawaiian people ever made in a public speech."

On April 15, this paper republished the address made by Mr. Woolley before the Reformer's Convocation, at Chicago, stating that it was "What is regarded by many as one of the strongest addresses ever made by John G. Woolley on the prohibition question."

If the Bulletin desires to keep the prohibitionists nervous by its three months old exposes, The Advertiser will supply it with the copy from its files.

MAINLAND ARCHITECTS AND HAWAII.

Persons contemplating the awarding of contracts for building plans to mainland architects should consider carefully whether or not the plans drawn by those architects are likely to prove suitable to local climatic conditions before making any decision. Local men have one big claim to consideration which should not be overlooked—they know local conditions.

Buildings erected in times past by mainland architects have not proved entirely suited to local conditions. A structure designed to resist the winter weather of Boston or New York might prove very satisfactory as a burial vault in Hawaii, but as a home or office building for live men, it would be decidedly out of place. In the eastern cities of the mainland the accepted proportion of window space in buildings is many times smaller than is desirable in a climate like this. Southern California has learned the lesson and Honolulu people will do well to give the matter careful consideration.

THE RESULT OF A LESSON.

Nothing could better prove the wholesome lesson taught the Russians by Sheriff Jarrett than the docility of that crowd yesterday, when he, with a handful of men, picked out nine of them from their assembled manhood and took them away to jail. There was not an ounce of fight left in the Russian camp. They might throw stones at a police efigy, but they were cowed the minute the police squad appeared. They did not even want to argue the point.

There are now thirteen Russians in jail, some of whom will be up for trial this morning on charges of vagrancy, the others with a charge of unlawful assembly against them. These thirteen include the majority of the officers of the local government the Russians have set up in our midst. With them in jail, the opposition of the others to work may be broken down and the good advice of the socialists may be taken.

Hawaiians who are being told that the prohibition campaign is launched in order to have a law passed which will enable the haoles to import their liquor but will prevent the "poor Hawaiians" from having any, should look around. They will see that their share of the drinking is confined to the shame, the jail, the asylum and the graveyard, to poverty for themselves, to suffering for their wives and their children. From these prohibition will save them. They will see, on the other hand, that the profits, the money to be made from the sale of liquor, the automobiles, the fine homes, the ease, go to the haoles and the oriental dealers. All the anxiety lest the poor Hawaiian should lose something through prohibition is touching, but the Hawaiian is able to see that the closing of the saloons means a shutting off of profits made from him and his money and he will probably be able to size up very effectually the source of the great anxiety now shown in his behalf by the anti-prohibitionists.

The Maui grand jury found a peculiar state of affairs, although, from the report made this week, the peculiarity appeared to be overlooked. In going through the Maui county jail the jurymen found that the first place an arrested man was put was in the dark cell. After he is tried, if conviction follows, he is promoted to another cell. This is a decided reversal of the usual thing, where the dark cell is kept for only convicted and insubordinate prisoners and used then with a great deal of discretion. That an unconvicted man while awaiting trial should be confined in a cell usually used for only the worst class of convicts, is grounds sufficient for all the third degree stories that ever came out of Maui.

In preparing to call a public meeting for the organization of a prohibition campaign party, a step in the right direction is being taken. The question of prohibition is not one that belongs to any man, to any set or to any existing organization. It is the question of the people and the people should organize the party to fight for it. The matter is not one of the anti-alcohol league against the liquor dealers, or of Woolley against the saloons, but of those who want to see the sale and manufacture of intoxicants abolished against those who do not.

The Socialist friends of the Russians have advised them that there is no law here to protect them. This will probably strike the Russians as funny. Up until now they have had the idea instilled into them that there was no law that could punish them. By whatever line of reasoning the Socialists arrive at their conclusions, however, their advice to the newcomers to go to work is sound.

Up to date there has been a great show of activity among the ones who fought the federal prohibition idea at the meeting of the merchants' association, but who announced at the time that they would work for a locally enacted prohibition law.

Little Talks on Prohibition

W. A. Johnston, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas.—Among the consequences of prohibition are, better homes, happier families, higher standards of intelligence and education, and, of course, a great reduction in crime. No statement or proof is needed to support the claim that these results follow the closing of saloons and the effective enforcement of the prohibitory law. They are the natural and inevitable results, and these have been realized in Kansas.

Gov. B. B. Comer, Alabama.—Before I entered upon my official duties as governor, while a strong temperance man, I was in no sense of the word a prohibitionist; but, after a year as chief executive, I am an intense prohibitionist, having been made so by the mothers, wives, and children who have come to my office for the purpose of securing pardon or stay of execution for their sons, husbands, or fathers, who have been sentenced for murder, committed in nearly all cases while they were under the influence of whisky.

Gov. J. W. Folk, Missouri.—It is a business the natural tendency of which is toward lawlessness, and the time has come when it will either run the politics of the State or be run out of the politics of the State.

Gov. R. B. Glenn, North Carolina.—I say to you deliberately, after thirty years' experience as an attorney and as a prosecuting officer in the courts, that I am firmly of the opinion that sixty per cent. of crime is directly the result of strong drink, and ninety-five per cent. is indirectly caused by indulgence in strong drink. Can we, then, in the face of such an appalling array, hesitate to say where we stand?

Gov. Heke Smith, Georgia.—It is absolutely impossible to have a permanent, decent municipal government where the saloon dominates municipal politics. The elimination of the saloon will help municipal politics everywhere.

Dr. J. Starr, Chaplain Ohio Penitentiary.—The records show that 1250 persons have been received into this institution during the last eighteen months. Of these, 930 acknowledge themselves to have been intemperate.

New York State Commission on Prisons.—During the year there were 28,519 commitments to the jails and 3615 to the penitentiaries for intoxication. It would appear that one-half of the convictions in the criminal courts of the State are for this single offense.

Massachusetts Bureau of Labor.—In other words, 84.41 per cent. of all the 26,672 crimes were due to intemperate habits, and 82 per cent. were committed while the criminal was under the influence of liquor.

Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor.—I have looked into a thousand homes of the working people of Europe; I do not know how many in this country. In every case, so far as my observation goes, drunkenness was at the bottom of the misery, and not the industrial system or the industrial surrounding of the men and their families.

Queen of Madagascar.—I can not consent, as your Queen, to take revenue from the sale of liquor, which destroys the souls and bodies of my subjects.

GRAND MASTER MASON HONORED

(Continued from Page One.)

Young tonight and make himself known. We want to get all Masons within halting distance of Honolulu out," said a member of the committee last night. "We are particularly anxious to get hold of visiting Masons and their families, as we have no records of them and consequently have been unable to send them invitations. We will appreciate it greatly if the newspapers will make this fact known. No Mason should stay away just because he has not received a notification, though we have tried to reach everyone of whom we have any record."

Though it has not been definitely decided what form of entertainment will be provided for the grand master tomorrow afternoon, it is probable that he will be taken down to Ewa plantation. He has expressed a desire to visit a Hawaiian sugar plantation, and unless something should interfere he will be given an opportunity to do so tomorrow.

Tomorrow night Grand Master Pierce will be entertained at dinner by the masters and past masters of Honolulu lodges. This dinner promises to be a particularly interesting affair as all of those present are men who have taken an active part in the working side of Masonry and who are well up in the ranks of the craft.

Thursday will be given over to the commandery, of which Grand Master Pierce is a distinguished member.

The grand lodge of California, of which Grand Master Pierce is the head, is the sovereign body to which all of the blue lodges in this Territory owe allegiance. The visit of the grand master is therefore a great event among local Masons.

During the dreadful days following the San Francisco disaster Mr. Pierce was one of those who took a most active part in dispensing relief to Masons and their relatives who were in distress. For several weeks he gave up all of his time to relief work and he earned for himself the eternal gratitude of those unfortunate folk who found themselves destitute as a result of the fire.

During a recent visit to England Grand Master Pierce was shown distinguished honors by Masons of high rank and he had an opportunity to visit the various Masonic charitable institutions. In the course of his address last night he made particular mention of the Masonic school for young girls which he visited and made a plea for more of that sort of work.

HAWAIIAN SINGERS ARE CONTINUING TO SCORE

July Paka, the young Hawaiian singer of Manoa Valley, and his wife, known on the stage as "Toots" Paka, who made such a distinct Broadway hit in a recent production, has been in Detroit recently. The Detroit Times of April 12 says:

"Miss Toots Paka is a real Hawaiian maiden, who, with two men companions, sings and dances and plays upon native instruments in the real Hawaiian way. Miss Toots is a tall young woman, with very straight and very long black hair, that falls over her face in such heavy masses as to conceal all of her features with the exception of an occasional glimpse of her big dark eyes and a flash of her brilliant white teeth. She gives a native dance that would be startling perhaps had we not been enraptured with Salome and Cobras and Spring Songs and what note in the way of word music movements and strange arm and finger motions. Miss Toots wears a gorgeous Hawaiian dress all spangles and things, a conspicuous detail of her costume being the shoes, or rather boots, of soft leather with French heels, and a queer knee cap around the top just above the ankle. She proved to be quite a sensational success with the audience."

LAME SHOULD

Lame shoulder is almost invariably caused by rheumatism of the muscles, and yields quickly to the free application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. This balm is not only potent and effective, but is so very disagreeable to use. For sale by all druggists. Beware, Beware! Agents for Hawaii.

WHAT THE KIDNEYS DO

Their Unceasing Work Keeps Us Strong and Healthy.

All the blood in the body passes through the kidneys once every three minutes. The kidneys filter the blood. They work night and day. When healthy they remove about 500 grains of impure matter daily, when unhealthy some part of this impure matter is left in the blood. This brings on many diseases and symptoms—pain in the back, headache, nervousness, hot, dry skin, rheumatism, gout, gravel, disorders of the eyesight and hearing, dizziness, irregular heart, debility, drowsiness, dropsy, deposits in the urine, etc. But if you keep the filters right you will have no trouble with your kidneys.

James C. L. Armstrong, Nuuanu Valley, Honolulu, Hawaii, says: "I was a sufferer from kidney trouble for three years and Doan's Backache Kidney Pills completely cured me. I have had no return of the complaint during the past year. I can not recommend this remedy too highly."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

WOOLLEY READY FOR THE PRAY

(Continued from Page One.)

to make an issue of me, I don't mind that at all but I do not want to be misquoted.

"Understand my position, which is this: I went to congress to get a federal law for prohibition straightway. I found congress sympathetic and they would have put the Curtis Bill through congress sure, except for the point the Prince raised, which seemed to members of congressional committees to be a good point.

"After we threshed it out I conceded the point, and was convinced by it. I was much gratified to see that our racket in Washington this winter was certainly a fight of the first class and a good advertisement for the Territory. We are known in congress better than ever before. It was astonishing to hear the sympathy and admiration expressed for the islands.

"As to the prohibition movement on the Mainland I should say that pressure upon congress is going to be very strong, because nearly all the difficulties of enforcement that beset the dry States are difficulties which arise from the interference of the federal interstate laws with local prohibitory laws. The result is that from the dry States pressure is being put upon congress to amend these conditions, or something which will put a stop to the federal government interfering with prohibitory laws of the dry States."

NORD ALEXIS IS CALLED TO REST BY GRIM REAPER

Was Center of Stormy Scenes During His Career as President of Hayti—Charged with Cruelty

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 2.—Nord Alexis, ex-President of the Republic of Hayti, died here yesterday.

At the time of the recent troubles in Hayti Alexis was the storm center. It was charged that he was arbitrary in his actions, that he deprived persons of their property without due process of law, and that he allowed foreigners to be treated with under severity.

Since 1866 Nord Alexis has spent considerable time in new buildings.

A GOVERNMENT OF THEIR OWN

The Iwilei Russians Organized a Duma for Themselves—Vasilieff Is President.

TAXES ARE 30 PER CENT

Honolulu Socialists Advise Them to "Submit to Tyranny" and Go to Work.

The last flagrant insult extended by the Russians to the local government has been offered in the organization by them of a complete government of their own, the laws of which are the only ones they acknowledge.

The impassable barrier between them and the other residents of the Territory afforded by the difference in language has prevented this fact from becoming known generally. The medical guards about the camps and the doctors that have visited it on behalf of the city and Territory have lately uncovered it gradually in conversations with the Russians, carried on through interpreters.

Vasilieff is, of course, president. There is also a treasurer, a secretary, a finance committee, a commissariat department and a jury.

This startling state of affairs has a hidden meaning, for it is a virtual statement on the part of the Russians that they can express their contempt for the government under whose doubtful control they have found themselves only by establishing another. The action, it is presumed by the police, was instituted by the stronger and more intelligent portion of the Russians to keep balance under their thumb. Vasilieff is the kingpin of the whole scheme, and it is believed that Dimitri Biloff, now under arrest for vagrancy, is his principal lieutenant.

The exact facts regarding the governmental scheme of the Russians can not be learned. If they have a constitution and a declaration of independence it has not been heard of, but what has been learned has been proven beyond a doubt.

The first rumors of a government within a government were heard some time ago, Dr. Mackall, city physician, securing information which proved it.

Material Proof.

Several days ago the existence of the Russian grand jury was learned by the investigation of a fracas that broke out for a moment in the camp at Iwilei.

Facts learned later showed that one of the men who are working returned to camp without that portion of his wages which are supposed to be contributed to the general fund. He was set upon by three or four other Russians and somewhat badly beaten up. They were immediately haled before the "grand jury" and all given trial and punished as was seen fit. Several other incidents of the authority of this jury has also been noted by those who have to keep an intimately official eye on them.

Early yesterday morning a group of Russians tied one of their number to a telephone pole in Kakaia where he was found later by the police. He had almost a bale of rope around him and it was learned that he had been slightly drunk and had been making too much noise. At the police station he gave his name as Perelstrous, but he is not the gentleman of that name somewhat better known. Whether the punishment accorded him was the action of the "jury" or its representative is not known, but the man has been booked for investigation and the police will try and get some light on the subject from him.

Finance Scheme.

It has been well known for some time that the Russians who are working must give thirty per cent of their earnings over to a general fund which has been thought to be at the unlimited disposal of Vasilieff. It is now believed, however, that the clique of agitators who control the Russians are living off this fund, for the commissariat department, of whose existence there is no doubt, gets little money from it.

Mackall and the Crazy.

There is now in the tanks at the receiving station a Russian who will not give his name and who has been booked as supposedly insane. Saturday he wandered into the office of City Physician Mackall and stated that he bore orders to the doctor from "the highest in authority" that he (the Russian) should be given a complete examination, pronounced insane, and returned to Russia. Upon being questioned as to who the "highest in authority" was he answered that it was the Governor. Mackall telephoned to the police and the Russian bowed effusively as he was being taken out, thanking him for returning him to Russia. Mackall's parting words were to the effect that it wasn't Russia where he was going, a fact that he is now cogitating.

Easter Celebrations.

Yesterday was a gala day in the Russian camp. A large party of the men secured bicycles and took long rides to Kakaia, proving themselves adepts at the art of pedaling. A large number of flowers were visible, mostly bunches of lilies, which had probably been stolen from hedges around the city residences. The women danced most of the day and a few of them got drunk on liquor they had ready for the occasion.

The gratitude they have for the kind and considerate treatment they have

J. Q. A. WOOD ANSWERS CALL

Was Formerly an Instructor at Punahou College and Later Consul.

NEW YORK, May 2.—John Quincy Adams Wood, American consul at Milan, died here yesterday.

John Quincy Adams was formerly an instructor at Punahou. Later he went to Harvard to take up post graduate work and was named as American consul at Milan last September.

STORMS RAGE THROUGH THE MIDDLE WEST

CHICAGO, May 2.—Storms are raging throughout the middle West generally.

NEW ENGLAND HAS ITS LABOR TROUBLES

BOSTON, May 2.—General labor troubles are causing worry throughout New England.

MAY DAY QUIET.

PARIS, May 2.—Despite forecasts to the contrary May Day passed off quietly in this city.

received from the officials was shown when they drew a big picture of a policeman with the words "American Liberty" written in English across it, hung it up on a tree and threw stones and mud at it all day. This pastime afforded them a great deal of pleasure.

The conditions last night were worse than they have ever been since the Russians established themselves at Iwilei. A constant stream of Chinese, Japanese, marines, soldiers and sailors passed in and out of the camp continually and the moral conditions are frightful. The Russian men look on over their shamed households with the utmost unconcern, satisfied to live on the money thus obtained while they whine about their "persecution."

Probable Action.

There is some possibility of trouble this afternoon as the police intend to go to the camp, pick out the ten leaders of the riot Friday night and arrest them on John Doe warrants.

This action will be taken when Captain Neilson's watch goes on mount as it was this watch that dealt with them so effectively during the riot. The officers, before they charged, had been given orders to look closely at three or four men so that they would be easily recognized later.

Sheriff Jarrett will probably look up the owners of the land where the Russians are encamped and endeavor to get an order of ejection. The land is believed to be owned by the O. R. & L. and as that company can be required to live up to the sanitary laws of the city which demand that the camp be provided with sewers, it should be only too glad to give the necessary order.

This will settle the matter for a few days and if the action is continued and the leaders are thrown from pillar to post often enough, they will soon decide that plantation life might be just as easy.

Advice from Socialists.

Yesterday the local Socialists met and debated over the Russian situation, the Iwilei brethren having asked the Honoluluans for advice. The local followers of Tolstoy decided that the imported ones were "up against it" and had better submit to the tyrannies of the plantation lamas, with a decent house to live in and enough to eat without having to sell their women to secure it. This advice they drafted in the form of a letter, which was translated and delivered to the Russians yesterday afternoon.

At last advice, the Russian Duma at Iwilei had the matter in committee of the whole and were "considering" it.

The Honolulu Socialists believe that the advice will be followed out. "The Russians will take advice from us when they won't take it from anybody else," said one of them last night.

The letter sent to the Russians was as follows:

"To the Russian Immigrants.
"Dear Comrades and Friends:—Since you have through one of our comrades asked us for advice in your present situation, we will hereby explain to you the condition in which you find yourself and give you the advice which conforms to the unanimous opinion of the membership of the Socialist party local Honolulu:

"The laws of this country are framed by the capitalist class in such a manner as to serve their ends and their is no law on the strength of which you can compel them either to transport you back to Siberia or to pay you any indemnity. And statements to the contrary are absolutely without foundation. Furthermore, you can not hope for support from workingmen's unions because you are as yet not part of the local working class.

"We assure you that our sympathies are with you and that we appreciate the fact that by the brave fight you have made against capitalist brutality you have rendered valuable service to the entire working class, but now it is our opinion that you can for the present, accomplish nothing further by continuing in your present attitude and our unanimous advice therefore is to accept the terms of the planters' association, to go to work on the plantations and to try to improve your condition as occasion presents itself.

"SOCIALIST PARTY.
"Local Honolulu."

Food and Drugs Sent In.

Yesterday a large quantity of supplies was delivered at the Russian camp by Japanese. A pile of bread and a number of sacks of tobacco were included, while later a Japanese messenger came with a box of drugs for the use of the campers. The Russians are probably looking for a supply of food and medicine, in anticipation of the fact that the police will pay them today.